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Dengue reborn: Widespread resurgence of a resilient vector

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Abstract:

In the nineteenth century, dengue fever was a mild illness found in the tropics. In the last 60 years, however, the range of the disease has steadily broadened, and dengue has now become a major public health concern for two reasons: the speed with which it is spreading and the escalating seriousness of its complications. Dengue is also emerging as a special concern to lower-income populations. Although dengue experts agree on many of the causes behind the disease's spread, there is disagreement over the role climate change may play, if any. To curb the spread of dengue, researchers are working to develop vaccines, genetically modifying mosquito vectors to make them incapable of transmitting the virus, and testing methods of controlling mosquito populations.

Source: Ask your librarian to help locate this item.

Resource Description

Exposure: M

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Ecosystem Changes, Human Conflict/Displacement, Temperature

Temperature: Fluctuations

Geographic Feature: M

resource focuses on specific type of geography

Urban

Geographic Location: M

resource focuses on specific location

Global or Unspecified

Health Impact: M

specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Infectious Disease

Infectious Disease: Vectorborne Disease

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Vectorborne Disease: Mosquito-borne Disease

Mosquito-borne Disease: Dengue

Population of Concern: A focus of content

Population of Concern: **☑**

populations at particular risk or vulnerability to climate change impacts

Low Socioeconomic Status

Resource Type: **☑**

format or standard characteristic of resource

Review

Timescale: M

time period studied

Time Scale Unspecified